## SYNOPSIS OF PANURGIDE (IYMENOPTERA).

By Charles Robertson.

Carlinville, Illinois.
My synopses of local bees are intended to show how I distinguish them. It is assumed that the student has only the local species and all of them. Nothing follows from such a statement as that Chloralictus nymphalis runs to C. testaceus in my table of Halictinæ. If it had been one of the local species, it would not have run to that name.

The differences between the Panurgidæ and Dufoureidæ are partly mentioned in the "Synopsis of Anthophila", Can. Ent. 36: 42, 1904. The local species mix the pollen with honey, but Panurgus evidently does not. It has a large scopa which is not necessary in those which stick the pollen with honey.

Often the two cubital cells are not homologous, so that the bees are referred here on account of other resemblances. In Perditinz the cubital cells are the first and third, the second being obliterated by coalescence of the first and second transverse cubital nervures. The "first transverse cubital" is a compound vein, and the "sccond" is really the third. Usually in the rest of the Panurgidæ the true second transverse cubital vein is wanting and the one called "second" is the third. The "second cubital cell" is composed of the second and the third united. I have a specimen of Pseudopanurgus compositarum with three cubital cells. In true Panurginus I think the first and second cubital cells are united and that the venation is not homologons with that of American species which have been referred to that genus. I have seen P. albopilosus and montanus, determined by Friese. These have an independent origin from forms having three cubital cells.

Abbreviations.-1p $1=$ basal joint of labial palp; 1p 4:2= length of first and second joints as 4 to 2; Ma, Mas = long-tongued bee flowers; Mi, Mis =short-tongued bee flowers; mp $6=$ maxillary palps six-jointed; oligolege $=$ bee collecting pollen
from related flowers; $\mathrm{Pol}=$ polytropic flowers, adapted to various short-tongued insects; $R=$ Red, all dark colors; social flowers $=$ flowers crowded so that insects pass from one to another without taking wing or climbing; $\mathrm{W}=$ white; $\mathrm{Y}=$ yellow, greenish to orange,

## Fcmales.

1. Marginal cell about as long as stigma; cubital cell 1 about twice as long as 2 ; recurrent veins about opposite transverse cubitals; discoidal part of basal vein about twice as long as cubital part; lower border of discoidal cell 3 shorter than that of 1 ; middle spur about half as long as planta; face with colored marks; scopa simple, pollen on front of tibia; glossa linear; 1p 1 flat, longer than 2-1; head and thorax greenish, abdomen black or brown, Perditinae.
2. Marginal cell longer than stigma; cubital cells usually subequal; recurrent vein 1 beyond transverse cubital 1 , 2 usually before 2 ; discoidal part of basal vein more than twice as long as cubital part; middle spur more than half as long as planta; mp 6; black,
3. 
4. Stigma middle-sized; recurrent veins about equally distant from transverse cubitals; face with yellowish marks; scopa simple, pollen mainly on front of tibia but also around planta; glossa filiform; 1p 1 flat, at least longer than 2-4,

Calliopsinae.
a. Stigma large; recurrent vein 1 usually remote from transverse cubital 1, 2 near or opposite 2 ; lower border of discoidal cell 3 shorter than that of 1 ; face without marks; pollen on front of tibia,

Anthemurginae.
Males.
4. Venation as in 1

Perditinae.
Venation as in 2, mp 6
5. Venation as in 3,

Venation as in 3a

## PERDITINE

## Females.

Claws simple; clypeus, interrupted basal fascix on segments 2-3, wings and veins, whitish; border of stigma and of marginal cell fuscous; mp 6, short; 1p 5: 1; 4mm; oligolege of Boltonia asteroides; Scpt. 3; boltonice in,

Perditella. Claws with an inner tooth,

1. Veins fuscous; claw tooth subapical; five marks on face, base of mandibles, two spots on collar, tubereles, anterior tibiæ in front, middle knees, and oblique basal fascie on sides of segments $1-4$, whitish; mp 6, long; 1p 6: 1; $6-7 \mathrm{~mm}$; oligolege of Asterex and Helianthex; Aug. 17sept. 20; octomaculata in

Perdita.
Veins black; claw tooth median; mandibles, anterior tibiæ in front, and tarsi, yellowish; usually a dot on each side of segment 3 , and often on 4 ; middle tibix more or less yellowish; mesonotum purplish; metathorax bluish; mp short, joints indistinct; 1p 9:2; 5-7mm; oligolege of Physalis; July 7-Sept. 3; maura in,

Zaperdita.

## Males.

Cheek with a distinct process; subdiscoidal and recurrent vein 2 obsolete; mandibles, clypeus, anterior tibix in front, middle knees and tarsi, whitish; 4-5mm; Aug. 30-Sept. 8;boltonic in,

Perditella.
Cheek simple; veins ordinary; at least the mandibles, labrum, clypeus, sides of face, scape, flagellum beneath, anterior and middle tibiæ in front, front and middle tarsi, and hind knces, yellow
1.

1. Face of about equal width below; cheeks narrow; coxae trochanters, anterior and middle femora and tibie in front, and spots on segments 1-4, yellow; hind tarsi dark; 5 -6mm; Aug. 13-Sept. 24; octomaculata in,

Perdita.

Face broader below; checks broad; coxæ, trochanters, femora except tips, and abdomen, black; front and middle tibiæ almost entirely yellow; posterior orbits yellow below; hind tarsi yellow; 5mm; July 17-Aug. 1; maura in, Zaperdita.

> CALLIOPSINE

## Females.

Front tarsi simple; dise of metathorax short, rugose; abdomen finely punctured, rather opaque; veins dark; cubital cell 2 narrowed about one-half above; ornaments luteous, at least the clypeus in part, spot above, sides of face, two lines on collar, and front and middle knees; flagellum testaceous beneath; 1p 7: 1,

Calliopsis.
Front tarsi with curled spines; dise of metathorax smooth, shining, foveate; abdomen sparsely punctured, shining; wings hyaline, veins pale; cubital cell 2 narrowed less than one-half above; apex of labrum and of clypeus, triangular mark on each side of face, base of mandibles, and front knees, whitish; mp and galea 5: 14; 1p 13: 1; 7-Smm; oligolege of Verbena; June 28-Sept. 10; verbence in

Verbenapsis.

## Males.

Dise of metathorax shining, foveate; wings hyaline, veins pale; cubital cell 2 narrowed less than one-half above; front tarsi pale, with long hair; base of mandibles, middle of labrum, sides of face, clypeus except sides of base, front and middle knees, and line on front tibia, whitish; $6-7 \mathrm{~mm}$; July 2-Sept. 1; verbence in,

Verbenapsis.
Dise of metathorax opaque, rugose; wings a little dusky, veins dark; cubital cell 2 narrowed about one-half above; front tarsi with short hair; at least the mandibles, labrum, face below antennæ, two lines on collar, tarsi, and tibiæ in front, yellow,

Calliopsis.

## CALLIOPSIS

## Females.

Clypeus black, with a median stripe, 3 spots above; lateral face marks subquadrate, not extending above antennæ; spot on tubercles; rarely a dot on tegulæ; labrum dark; mp and galea subequal; 6-8mm; polylege; May 30-Oct. 14, andrenilormis.
Clypeus luteous, with two black stripes, 1 spot above; lateral face marks pointed above antennæ; tubercles black; dot on tegulæ; mp shorter than galea; 7 mm ; olignlege of Heliantheæ and Astereæ; Aug. 20-Sept. 19, coloradensis.

## Males.

Tubercles, legs, antennæ except flagellum at base above, yellow; tegulæ usually dark; 5 -6mm; May 30-Sept. 19
andreniformis.
Tubercles, coxx, trochanters, femora except tips, tibiæ behind, and apical joints of tarsi more or less, black; dot on tegulæ; line on seape in front; fiagellum testaceous beneath; $6-7 \mathrm{~mm}$; Aug.21-Sept. 24,
coloradensis.

## ANTHEMURGLNE.

## Females.

Scopa plumose; glossa linear, acuminate; 1p 1 elongate, flat; mp not longer than galea; tegulæ and front and middle knces testaceous,

Pseudopanurgus.
Scopa simple; mp longer than galea,
1.

1. $\operatorname{Lp} 4: 11 / 2,1$ flat; glossa lance-linear, acuminate; nearly bare, finely and densely punctured, opaque; middle spur sparsely pectinate, about as long as planta; tegulie and front and middle kuees testaceous; $5-6 \mathrm{~mm}$; polylege; May 28-Oct. 23; parvus in,

Lp 2:2, 1 simple, incrassate; glossa lanccolate, shorter than mentum; middle spur finely pectinate, two-thirds as long as planta; finely punctured, shining, head more coarsely punctured and opaque; knees black; apical half of wings clouded; 7-Smm; oligolege of Passiflora lutea; July 21Sept. 9; passiflore in Anthemurgus.

## Males.

Clypeus and sides of face with yellow stripes; black, mandibles, tarsi, anterior tibie in front, and sometimes middle ones, testaceous: apical half of wings clouded; 7-8mm; July 21-Aug. 30; passiflore in Anthemurgus.
Clypens entirely and sides of face yellowish or whitish, 1.

1. Lateral face marks hardly extending above clypeus; mandibles, middle of labrum, clypeus and face marks, whitīs; flagellum bencath, tubercles, tegulie, knees, tarsi, and anterior tibie in front, testaceous; 5-6mm; Nay 28June 15; parvus in

Heterosarus.
Lateral face marks extending above clypeus; at least the clypeus, sides of face, tarsi, anterior tibie in front, and bases of middle and hind tibie, yellow,

## PSEUDOPANCRGUS

## Females.

Mesonotum rugose, with coarse confluent punctures; enclosure of labrum subquadrate; a supraorbital tubercle; wings clouded beyond middle; recurrent vein 1 remote from fransverse cubital 1, 2 near transverse cubital 2 ; mp shorter than galea; 1p 10: 2; 7-Smm; oligolege of Heliantheæ; Aug. 2-Oct. 1,
rugosus.
Mesonotum more finely punctured,

1. Enclosure of labrum subquadrate, 3. Enclosure of labrum rugose, strongly narrowed apically; middle of flagellum beneath testaceous; mp a little shorter than galea,
2. Metathorax shining, impunctate; tubercles yellow: head and mesonotum more sparsely punctured; veins darker; 1p 7: 2: 6-7mm; oligolege of Helianthera; Aug. 3-Scpt. 28 ,
labrosus.
Metathorax opaque, punctate behind; tubercles dark; head and mesonotum more closely and coarsely punctured; veins paler; 1 p $6 \frac{1}{2}: 3$; $5-6 \mathrm{~mm}$; oligolege of Heliantheæ; Aug. 15 -Sept. 25
labrosiformis.
3. Hind tarsi not yellow; $6-7 \mathrm{~mm}$, 5.

Hind tarsi yellow; mp shorter than galea 4.
4. Scutel shining, alnost impunctate; mesonotum not trisulcate; enclosure of labrum more narrowed apically; wing clear hyaline; veins pale; scopa with long, longbarbed hairs; 1p 8: 3; 6-7mm; oligolege of Helianthes; May 29-Scpt. 5,
albitarsis.
Scutel more opaque, closely punctured; mesonotum trisuleate; enclosure of labrum less narrowed apically; wing less hyaline; scopa with short, short-barbed hairs; 1p 7: 3; $5-7 \mathrm{~mm}$; oligolege of Astereæ and Helianther; Aug. 11-Oct. 4,
solidaginis.
5. Mesonotum nearly bare; shining, rather finely and closely punctured; scopa rather short; mp about equaling galea; 1p 4: 1; oligolege of Astereæ and Helianthea; Aug.23-Oct. 23
asteris.
Mesonotum distinctly pubescent,
6.
6. Mesonotum entirely pubescent, opaque, with large shallow dense punctures; scopa rather short; mp about equaling galea; 1p 4: 11/2; oligolege of Asterex; Sept. 6-Oct. 29,
compositarum.
Mesonotum pubescent in front, shining, minutely and sparsely punctured; scopa long and thin; mp a little shorter than galea; $1 \mathrm{p} 41 / 2: 2$; oligolege of Helianthem; Ang. 1-Sept. 12,
rudbeckiae.

## Males.

Mandibles and labrum yellow.
Nandibles and labrum black; apical joints of tarsi blackish; $6-\overline{\mathrm{m} m m}$
1.

1. Mesonotum coarsely reticulated: wings clouded beyond middle; broad bases of middle and hind tibie yellow; July 2n- 1ug. 22,
rugosus.
Mesonotum shining, sparsely punctured; wings hyaline; middle and hind knees yellow; June 11—Sept. 8, albitarsis.
2. Enclosure of labrum slightly narrowed towards apex, 4. Enclosure of labrum strongly narrowed and subbidentate at apex; middle joints of flagellum fulvous beneath, 3 .
3. Metathorax shining, impunctate; tubercles yellow; hind tibie broadly yellow at base; 5 - 6 mm : Aug. 1-30 labrosus.
Metathorax punctured behind; tubercles black; hind knees yellow: $4-5 \mathrm{~mm}$; Aug. 3-Sept. S,
labrosiformis.
t. Niddle of clypeus concare, impunctate; tubercles and middle and hind knees yellow; 5 - m mm ; Aug. 3-Sept. $\overline{7}$, rudbeckiae.
Middle of clypeus convex, punctate.
4. 
5. Mesonotum opaque, with large dense shallow punctures, closely pubescent; antennæ long; face below antemæ. and tibiæ, except spot beneath, yellow; j-6mm; Aug2S—Oct. 4,
compositarum.
Mesonotum more shining, the pubescence short or sparse, 6.
6. Hind tibice yellow at least on basal third; tubercles yellow; mesonotum finely punctured, not trisulcate; $5-6 \mathrm{~mm}$; Aug. 23-Oct. 21,
asteris.
Hind tibiæ yellow at extreme base; tubercles black; mesonotum coarsely punctured, trisulcate; 4-6mm; Aug. 12-Sept. 7, solidaginis.

PHENOLOGY.-Of the dominant families of bees the Panurgidæ have the most definite phenological position. They fly from May 28 to October 29, all of them together August 30 September 3.

Phenologically the sexes begin and end as follows:

| Begin |  | End |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\sigma^{2}$ first | $\sigma^{7}$ of together | of first | of last | $\sigma^{7} \circ$ o together | $\sigma^{7}$ last |
| 37.5 | 25.0 | 37.5 | 75.0 | $\ldots$ | 25.0 |

The males which are first precede by 6.1 days and the females which are last are later by 29.2 days. It is probable that all of the species are proterandrous, but the males precede by so few days and are so much harder to observe that it is not easy to prove the proterandry. My dates give the earliest ever observed and it is probable that, in the year in which the earliest date for the female was recorded, the male really preceded. The records show 12.4 flower visits for the females and 92 for the males, which indicates how much more likely the flight of the female is to be correctly made out.

Taking the cases in which the males were first and the females last as normal examples we have for the average number of days:

|  | $\circ^{7}$ precedes | ㅇ follows | $o^{7}$ | of | Species |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 normal | 7.2 | 27.5 | 32.552 .7 | 59.5 |  |
| 12 others | $\ldots$. | $\ldots$. | 46.0 .66 .3 | 68.6 |  |
| Total | $\ldots$. | $\ldots$ | 42.6 .62 .9 | 66.3 |  |

The oligoleges are 85.5 per cent. of the species. They average 55.3 days, while the two polyleges average 143.5 days.

FLOWER VISITS.--In the following lists the pollen visits of the female ( $\rho \mathrm{C}$ ) are separated from the neetar visits ( $\circ \mathrm{s}$ ). The pollen visits do not exclude nectar visits to the same flowers. Visits of the male ( $0^{7} \mathrm{~s}$ ) not made by the female also are in italics. Visits to Compositæ are distributed under Anthemideæ, Astereæ, Eupatoricæ, and Heliantheæ.

ANTHEMURGUS PASSIFLORE.- ○ e (1): Passifloracece: Passiflora, type July 31.
$\sigma^{7}$ s (1): Passifloracere: Passiflora lutea, type July 31.
CALLIOPSIS ANDRENIFORMIS (51).-q с (19): Astcrect: Aster ericoides villosus; Helianthea: Verbesina helianthoides; Labiatce: Lycopus sinuatus, Pyenanthemum pilosum; Leguminoste: Desmodium marilandicum, D. paniculatum, Melilotus alba, Psoralea onobrychis, Trifolium repens, T. pratense; Lythracea: Lythrum alatum; Malvacea: Malva rotundifolia; Oxalidacere: Oxalis stricta; Polygalacere: Polygala sanguinea; Rubiacce: Houstonia purpurea; Scrophulariacece: Gerardia tenuifolia; V'erbenacere: Lippia lanceolata, Verbena hastata, V. urticifolia.
of s (23): Acanthacer: Dianthera americana; Helianthere: Bidens aristosa, Coreopsis palmata; Labiata: Blephilia ciliata, Hedeoma pulegioides. Nepeta cataria, Prunella vulgaris, Pyenanthemum flexuosum, $P$. virginianum; Leguminose: Amorpha canescens, Lespedeza procumbens, L. reticulata, Strophostyles pauciflora, Stylosanthes biflora, Trifolium hybridum; Lythracce: Ammannia coccinea; Orchidacece: Spiranthes gracilis; Polygonacea: Polygonum pennsylvanicum; Portulacacec: Portulaca oleracea; Scrophulariacce: Ilysanthes riparia; C'mbelliferc: Eryngium yuccæfolium; Verbenacea: Verbena bracteosa, V. stricta.
$\sigma^{7}$ s (29:9): Acanthacece: Dianthera americana: Anthe mider: Chrysanthemum leucanthemum; Helianthere: Coreopsis palmata, Rudbechia triloba; Labiatee: Blephilia ciliata, Hedeoma pulegioides, Pyenanthemum pilosum, P. virginianum, Stachys palustris; Leguminosa: Lespedeza capitata, L. procumbens, L. reticulata, Melilotus alba, Psoralea onobrychis, Trifolium hybridum, T. repens; Malvacere: Malva rotundifolia; Polygonacecr: Polygonum pennsylvanicum; Polygalacece: Polygala sanguinea; Rhamnacere: Ceanothus americanus; Rosacee: Geum album, Gillenia stipulacea, Potentilla monspeliensis; Rubiacee: Houstonia purpurea; Scrophulariacece: Gerardia tenuifolia; Umbelliferc: Cruptotania canadensis, Eryngium yuccæfolium; Verbenacea: Lippia lanceolata, Verbena urticifolia.
$\sigma^{7}$ 여 in copula (1): Psoralea onobrychis, June 26; several other cases not recorded.

CALLIOPSIS COLORADENSIS (5).— o e (5): Asterexe Boltonia asteroides, Solidago canadensis; Helianthew: Bidens aristosa, Coreopsis tripteris, Rudbeckia triloba.
$\sigma^{7} \mathrm{~s}$ (4)Astereœ: Boltonia asteroides, Solidago canadensis; Helianthece: Bidens aristosa, Rudbeckia triloba.
$\sigma^{7}$ ㅇ in copula ( 7 ): Bidens aristosa, Aug. 31; Boltonia asteroides, Aug. 29, Sept 1; 12, two pairs; Solidago canadensis, Aug. 23, Sept. 12.

HETEROSARUS PARTUS (S).—申 c (7): Asterere: Aster ericoicles villosus, Solidago canadensis, S. ulmifolia; Geraniacea: Geranium carolinianum; Labiate: Monarda bradburiara, type May 28; Rosacer: Gillenia stipulacea; Umbellifere: Eulophus americanus.

ㅇ s (1): Umbelliferce: Thaspium aureum trifoliatum.
$\sigma^{\pi} \mathrm{s}(1)$ : Rosacea: Gillenia stipulacea.
PERDITA OCTOMACCLATA ( $\bar{\prime})$.— ч с (5): Astereæ:
Aster ericoides villosus, Boltonia asteroides, Solidago canadensis, S. ulmifolia; Helianthex: Bidens aristoza.

ㅇ s (1) : Labiatc: Lycopus sinuatus.
$\sigma^{7} \mathrm{~s}(5: 1)$ : Asterea: Boltonia asteroides, Solidago canadensis; Eupatorica: Eupatorium altissimum; Helianthea: Bidens aristosa; Labiata: Lycopus sinuatus.
$\sigma^{7} \circ$ in copula (3): Bidens aristosa, Sept. 4; Lycopus sinuatus, Sept. 5; Solidago canadensis, Aug. 17.

PERDITELLA BOLTONI.E (1).- o c (1): Asterex: Boltonia asteroides, type Sept. 3.
$\sigma^{71} \mathrm{~s}(1)$ : Asterea: Boltonia asteroides, type Sept. 3.
PSELDOPANURGUS ALBITARSIS (11).—o e (S); Helianthec: Brauneria pallida, B. purpurea, Helianthus divaricatus, H. mollis, Rudbeckia hirta, R. laciniata, R. subtomentosa, Verbesina helianthoides.

O s (2): Helianthea: Coreopsis palmata, Lepachys pinnata.
${ }^{\circ}$ s ( $8: 1$ ) : Asterect: Aster ericoides villosus; IIelianthece: Brameria pallida. Coreopsis palmata, Helianthus divaricatus, II. mollis, Rudbeckia hirta, P. laciniata, Verbesina helianthoides.
${ }^{7}$ 아 in copula (5) : Helianthus mollis, Aug. 23; Rudbeckia hirta, June 18: 23, two pairs; 26.

PSEUDOPANTRGLS ASTERIS (S).- o e (S): Asterce: Aster cricoides villosus, A. lateriflorus, A. sagittifolius, Solidago canadensis, S. nemoralis, S. serotina, S. ulmifolia; Helianthece: Rudbeckia triloba.
$0^{77}$ s ( 4 ) : Asterece: Aster ericoides villosus, A. sagittifolius, Solidago canadensis, S. ulmifolia.
or ft in copula (5): Aster cricoides villosus, Sept. 14, 1893, type: Sept. 14. 1890; 20; A. sagittifolius, Aug. 30; Solidago canarlensis, Sept. 1.

PSELDOPANCRGLS COMPOSITARUM (12).—o e (7) Asterect: Aster ericoides villosus, A. lateriflorus, A. multifforus, A. novæ anglie, A. paniculatus, Boltonia asteroides, type Sept. 20, Solidago ulmifolia.
of s (3): Asterce: Aster salicifolius, Solidago nemoralis; Polygonacea: Polygonum dumetorum.
$o^{7}$ s ( $6: 2$ ) : Asterea: Aster ericoides villosus, A. lateriflorus, Boltonia asteroides, type Aug. 28; Helianthea; Bidens aristosa, Rudheckia triloba; Polygonacea: Polygonum dumetorum.

PSELDOPANTRGC'S LABROSIFORMIS (11).-- o c (7): Ifelianthea: Actineomeris alternifolia, Bidens aristosa, Helianthus divaricatus, H. tuberosus, Heliopsis helianthoides, Rudbeckia laciniata, R. triloba.

Of s (2): Helianthece: Coreopsis tripteris, type Aug. 24, Helianthus strumosus.
$0^{7}$ s (7:2): Asterea: Solidago canadensis; Helianthece: Corcopsis tripteris, type Aug. 24, Helianthus divaricatus, H. tuberosus, Heliopsis helianthoides, Rudbeckia laciniata, Silphium perfoliatum.

Stylopized: Aug. 3.

PSELDOPANURGIS LABROSUS (4).- o с (3) : Helianthece: Helianthus divaricatus, H. tuberosus, Rudbeckia triloba.

ㅇ $\mathrm{s}(1)$ : Helianther: Rudbeckia laciniata.
$\sigma^{7} \mathrm{~s}(3)$ : Helianthece: Helianthus divaricatus, H. tuberosus, Rudbeckia triloba.
or it in copula (1): Helianthus tuberosus, Aug. 14, type.
Stylopized: July 3, type of Crawfordia labrosi Pierce.
PSEUDOPANURGUS RUDBECKIE (6).— o c (5): Helianthece: Bidens aristosa, Rudbeckia hirta, R. laciniata, R. subtomentosa, R. triloba.
o's (6:1) : Helianthew: Bidens aristosa, Helianthus divaricatus, Rudbeckia hirta, R. laciniata, R. subtomentosa, R. triloba.
$\sigma^{7}$ ㅇ in copula (4): Rudbeckia triloba, Aug. 3, 21, three pairs, type.

Stylopized: Aug. 1; 3, $0^{7}$ of copulating pair; 29, type of Crawfordia rudbeckiæ Pierce.

PSEUDOPANURGUS RUGOSUS (7).- o с (5): Melianthee: Bidens aristosa, Helianthus divaricatus, H. mollis, H. tuberosus, type Aug. 22, Rudbeckia triloba.
of $\mathrm{s}(1)$ : Helianihere: Silphium perfoliatum.
or $\mathrm{s}(6: 1)$ : Helianthex: Helianthus divaricatus, II. mollis, H. tuberosus, type Aug. 22, Heliopsis helianthoides, Rudbeckia triloba, Silphium perfoliatum.

PSEUDOPANURGUS SOLTDAGINIS (7).—申 с (4): Astereer: Boltonia asteroides, Solidago canadensis, type Sept. 18; Helianthece: Helianthus grosseserratus, Rudbeckia subtomentosa.
$\sigma^{7}$ s (6:3): Asterea: Solidago canadensis; Helianthere: Bidens aristosa, Coreopsis tripteris, Helianthus grosseserratus, $/ I$. tuberosus, type Aug. 22, Rudbeckia subtomentosa.

Stylopized: Aug. 11, 12.

VERBENAPIS VERBEN E (3).—o с (3): Verbenacea: Terbena hastata, V. stricta, V. urticifolia. The concealed
pollen is drawn from the narrow tubes by inserting the front tarsi with their curled spines.
$0^{7} \mathrm{~s}(3):$ Verbenacece: Verbena hastata, V . stricta, V . urticifolia.
$\sigma^{\circ}$ © in copula (4): Verbena stricta, July 11, 21; Y. urticifolia, July 15, 17.

7APERDITA MAURA (2).- o c (1): Solanacea: Physalis lanceolata.

ㅇ $\mathrm{s}(1)$ : Solanacce: Physalis virginiana.
$0^{7} \mathrm{~s}(2)$ : Solanacece: Physalis lanceolata, P. virginiana.
PAIRING HABITS.-Both sexes of all of the species were found. Thirty pairs belonging to eight species were taken in copula. The differences are remarkable. Of eight species no pairs were seen together, while of Calliopsis coloradensis, which flies only 36 days and visits only five flowers, seven pairs were taken together, forming a majority of the specimens.

VISITS TO FLOWER CLASSES.-The table shows 144 visits to 85 flowers. Mas shows 37.6 per cent. of the flowers visited and 45.1 per cent. of the visits. Red shows 35.2 per cent. of the flowers visited, while yellow shows 49.3 per cent. of the visits. Calliopsis andreniformis, with 35.4 per cent. of the total visits, shows 29.4 to Mas and 43.1 to red. Separating this species the remaining 15 show for Mas 51.1 per cent. of the flowers and 53.7 per cent. of the visits, and for yellow 53.3 per eent. of the flowers and 67.7 per cent. of the risits. Seven species, C. coloradensis$P$. solidaginis, show 78.4 per cent. of their visits to Mas and 90.1 to yellow. The last five show 63.8 per cent. under Mis and 44.4 under white. As a rule the visits of the males do not differ much from those of the females, but in Calliopsis andreniformis the male shows 5.8 less in percentage of visits to Mas, 11.0 less red and 14.9 more to white.

TABLE 1.

| Flowers observed | Non-social |  | Social |  |  | Total | Colors |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} M a \\ 30.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Mi} \\ & 24.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mas } \\ & 18.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mis } \\ & 21.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\mathrm{Pol}}{5.2}$ | 441 |  | $11$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Y } \\ & 30.8 \end{aligned}$ |
| Anthemurgus passiflorae |  | 1 |  |  |  | 1 | . | 1 |  |
| Zaperdita maura |  | 2 |  |  |  | 2 |  |  | 2 |
| Verbenapis verbenae |  |  | 2 | 1 |  | 3 | 2 | 1 |  |
| Calliopsis andreniformis coloradensis | 12 | 9 |  | 10 2 | 5 | 51 |  | 21 1 | 8 |
| Pseudopanurgus albitarsis |  |  |  | \% |  | 11 | 2 | 1 |  |
| labrosiformis |  |  |  | 1 |  | 11 |  | . |  |
| labrosus. |  |  | $t$ |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |
| rudberkiae |  |  |  | 2 |  | ${ }_{6}$ |  |  | 6 |
| rugosus. |  |  | 7 |  |  | - |  |  |  |
| solidaginis |  |  |  | 3 |  | 7 |  | 1 |  |
| asteris |  |  |  | 5 |  | 8 | 1 | 2 |  |
| compositarum |  |  |  | - |  | 12 | 2 | 6 |  |
| Perdita octomaculata |  |  |  | 5 | 1 | 7 | . | $\pm$ |  |
| Perditella boltoniae |  |  |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| Heterosarus parvus | 2 | 1 |  | 4 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 3 |  |
| Total visits | 11 | 13 |  | 4.5 | 7 | $1!4$ |  | 42 | 71 |
| Flowers visited | 15.2 | 15.2 |  | 25.8 | 3.8 | 8.5 |  | 31.7 | 32.9 |
| Visits | 9.7 | 9.0 | $\pm 5.1$ | 31.2 | 4.8 | 144 | 21.5 | 29.1 | 49.3 |
| Calliopsis andrenifor- mis | 23.5 | 17.6 | 29.4 | 19.6 | 9.8 | 51 | 43.1 | -11.1 | 15.6 |
| Others: Flowers visited | 4.4 | 8.8 | 51.1 | 31.1 | 4.t | 4.5 | 20.0 | 26.6 | 53.3 |
| Others: Visits | 2.1 | 4.3 | 53.7 | 37.6 | 2.1 | 03 |  | 22.5 | 67.7 |
| C. col.-P. sol. |  |  | 78.4 | 21.5 |  | 51 |  | 5.8 | 90.1 |
| P. ast.-Heterosarus 5 | 5.5 | 2.7 | 22.2 | 63.8 | 5.5 | 36 | 13.8 | 4.t | 41.6 |
| C. andreniformis ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | 21.4 | 16.6 | 33.3 | 21.4 | 7.1 | 42 | 52.3 | 33.3 | 14.2 |
| C. andreniformis $O^{7}$ | 20.6 | 17.2 | 27.5 | 20.61 | 13.7 | 29 | 41.3 | 48.2 | 10.3 |

